DOMESTIC VIOLENCE& SEXUAL ASSAULT LEGISLATION BY SENATOR NELSON

- SB 77 (85th) making "sexual assault of the other parent" grounds to terminate parental rights.
- **SB 59** (84th) expedites the release of funds for family violence services by directing money to the Family Violence Program at HHSC.
- SB 129 (83rd) allowing domestic violence victims to file protective orders in the county where the offense occurred.
- SB 130 (83rd) permitting a prosecutor to represent a victim of domestic violence and file protective orders without conflict when the prosecutor has or is currently representing the Department of Family and Protective Services in a matter involving the victim.
- **SB 743** (83rd) creating a 3rd degree felony for offenders who violate a protective order two or more times within a 12-month period while the first violation is still pending in court.
- **SB 946** (83rd) allowing victims of stalking and other domestic violence crimes to terminate their lease agreements under certain circumstances.
- SB 82 (82nd) clarifying and strengthens state statute on stalking offenses.
- SB 434 (82nd) establishing a Task Force to examine the intersection of domestic violence and CPS cases.
- SB 789 (82nd, co-author) authorizing a court to render a protective order sufficient to protect the applicant and members of the applicant's family or household that is effective for a period that exceeds two years in certain circumstances.
- SB 82 (81st) requiring all domestic violence perpetrators to pay a \$100 fee to local domestic violence centers as part of probation.
- **SB 83** (81st) expanding protections provided by SB 1186 (Nelson 79R) by allowing a victim of domestic violence to terminate their lease even when the perpetrator is not on the lease. It allows victims of non-intimate partner sexual assault (i.e. stranger or acquaintance rape) to terminate a lease when the assault took place at their home, and allows parents of child victims of sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault or continuous abuse of a young child or children, if the assault took place on the premises in the preceding 6 months, to terminate their lease. **SB 1186** (79th) allows victims of domestic violence to break residential leases if certain dangerous circumstances occur.
- **HB2066** (81st) ensuring that domestic violence involving strangulation or suffocation is punished as a felony.
- **HB2240** (81st) creating the offense of continuous family violence.
- **SB 44** (80th) raising standards for court-ordered services designed to reduce the prevalence of family violence.
- SB 56 (79th) protecting victims of domestic violence by providing notice of bail reductions.
- **SB 15** (77th) providing an exception under the Public Information Act for the locations of victim's shelters and sexual assault programs, along with personally identifiable information about program clients, employees, private donors, volunteers and board members.
- SB 18 (77th) creating a criminal offense for intentionally interfering with emergency calls.
- **SB 23** (76th) extended the duration of an emergency protective order from 31 to 61 days, allowing victims more time to petition for a permanent protective order.
- **SB 24** (76th) increasing the penalty for a second assault on a family member from a Class A misdemeanor to third-degree felony, which carries jail time.

- **SB 50** (76th) extended the duration of a protective order from one to two years to allow victims more time to rebuild their lives.
- **SB 461** (76th) allowing a judge to order, as a condition of probation, a domestic violence defendant to pay up to \$100 to a shelter.
- **SB 577** (76th) allowing a magistrate to hold a domestic violence suspect up to 48 hours, the most likely period of retaliation, after the defendant has posted bond.
- **SB 588** (76th) allowing a judge to suspend a defendant's concealed handgun license in cases of family violence.
- **HB 865** (76th) allowing a victim of domestic violence to obtain a change of driver's license number to protect identity from the victim's attacker.
- HB 2187 (76th) requiring that court-ordered anger management courses for offenders meet state guidelines.
- HJR 23 (73rd) prohibiting sexual and violent offenders who commit another crime while on parole from being released on bail while awaiting trial.